

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Published Daily, Sunday, Weekly.

The Daily, per year, \$3.00
 The Sunday (20 to 25 pages), \$2.00
 The Daily and Sunday, per year, \$5.00
 The Weekly, per year, \$1.00
 All editions sent postpaid to any address.
 At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

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ATLANTA, GA., August 27, 1894.

Another Explanation.

The Springfield Republican, which is always ingenious in its arguments, undertakes at some length to explain the troubles in the New England cotton mills. It falls back on the theory of overproduction, and says:

"The trouble with the New Bedford and Fall River cotton manufacturers is neither low tariff nor high wages nor high prices of raw material. They have on the contrary been favored by ample tariff, by wages reduced from former rates and by lower cotton quotations. They have produced more than they could sell, and have consequently sought to market goods by reducing prices and now they seek to make their prices bring a profit by cutting wages. It is manifest that this course offers no permanent remedy. Over-producing would continue as before, and this would lead to further reductions. The manufacturers had much better shut down their mills for a time or run shorter hours until old stocks have been worked off."

The accuracy of the foregoing lies in the fact that it is well calculated to satisfy the minds of those who take only a superficial view of things, and who do not go to the trouble of thinking for themselves. And yet, as there are numbers of people in New England who have risen superior to the fatalistic process of the public school system, some of the readers of The Republican may be moved to ask themselves how it is that the goods market is glutted? To say that the goods market is glutted is to say, of course, that there has been overproduction at the mills, and some of The Republican's New England readers will doubtless ask themselves why there is less demand for the products of the New England mills at this time than there has been at any period these twenty years. It will occur to them that there are even more people needing clothes in the year 1894 than there were in 1892, when the stock on hand in the New England mills had been exhausted by the demand. It will occur to them, too, that the output of the mills was very much larger in 1891-92 than it has been in 1893-94, and then the fact will dawn on their minds that their favorite newspaper has landed them in the midst of a muddle.

The convenient theory of overproduction will do very well for editorial padding, but there is nothing in it to satisfy an inquiring mind. To say that there is an overproduction of cotton goods when thousands upon thousands of men, women and children are shirtless and shiftless (to use a homely phrase) is to insult the intelligence of people who know how to reason. There never was and never can be overproduction as long as necessity calls for any article.

But if The Republican means that the goods market is glutted because there is small demand for the mill products it is getting nearer to the facts. Even then its explanation will need to be explained. It has touched only one link in the chain of incontestable facts. With a larger population and larger markets, than in 1891-92 there is a smaller demand? Why is it that the Providence and Fall River manufacturers had 1,567,000 pieces of goods on hand August 17, 1894, when they had not a piece on hand on the 19th of August, 1892? The people's necessities are even larger today than they were in 1892. Why then has the demand ceased to an extent that justifies a leading New England newspaper in describing the goods market as glutted?

There is but one explanation that will explain what The Republican knows very well what that explanation is, but the editor would go to the rack before he would offend the sensibilities of the eastern gold trust by acknowledging it. The demand for the mill products has practically ceased because, although they are cheaper than they ever were before, the ability of the people to buy has been brought to a very low ebb. The purchasing power of labor has been cut in half, and in numberless cases, has been wiped out altogether. The same cause that has destroyed the purchasing power of labor has affected the demand for it, so that we have today in this vast country with its wonderful resources still awaiting development, the spectacle of millions upon millions of dollars' worth of labor power going to waste—millions of men idle, constituting a drain upon the nation almost unprecedented.

The Republican knows very well what the cause of all this is, but it will run into a corner and spin theories without number before it will acknowledge the fact. The goods market is glutted because the demand for the mill products has almost ceased. The demand for the mill products has been brought down to a narrow margin because the purchasing power of labor has been cut down and largely wiped out, and the process is still going on. In other words the purchasing power of the gold dollar has been doubled by the

demonetization of silver. It falls to the lot of our small and constantly dwindling stock of gold to stand for the value of all the property, all the productive labor and all the energy of this vast country. As a result, the dollar unit of gold has doubled in value during the past twenty years, and the value of the property and the productive labor of the country is now shrinking and adjusting itself to the increased and constantly increasing value of gold, in the units of which all other values are now expressed. Business has also been compelled to fit itself to the narrow demands of the single gold standard. The process goes loosely under the name of "depression"—"lack of confidence"—or something of that kind; but it is simply the inevitable adjustment that any individual or merchant would have to make if he found that half of his working capital had been destroyed.

The whole country finds itself in just that condition. More than half of the money of final payment has been destroyed—abolished—and the inevitable adjustment must be made. The whole process is so cruel, sinister and ruinous, and withal so unjustifiable, that it has been described as the greatest of modern crimes. But even this description seems tame when the mind contemplates the poverty, the distress, the disaster and the despair that have been brought on the people to satisfy the unquenchable greed and avarice of the bondholders and bankers of the civilized world.

Still Coming In.

The Constitution recently cited numerous instances where leading colored voters in different parts of the state had published editorials in local newspapers announcing their return to the democratic party from the populist ranks; but here is an open letter, written to The Buena Vista Patriot by James M. Meyers, a prominent colored man, which is clearer and more emphatic than any heretofore published. The letter is as follows:

"It is true that the white democrats of this country are divided, the result of which is the formation of a new political party called the populist; it is true that some of the great leaders of the latter have been held and taught that democracy was good, true and reliable, now say it is the reverse? And is it true that these men who all their lives have been democrats and teachers of the unenfranchised (that is, the larger portion of the colored race), now arise to unteach what they have taught, and undo what they have done?"

"It is true, I have to say for the benefit of my race, that we have been told by men of the populist party that the democratic party was all right, and got us to vote with them for the good of our country. Let us see what has happened. We formed another party without our consent or knowledge that we cast our ballots for a single nominee of said party. When men are running very fast they should take care not to step too suddenly. It is very dangerous. We have always voted with our democratic white friends in all elections except national, and we will do so again. We have nothing to say against the populists except that they taught us that the democratic party was good, etc., and have left it and formed a new one without giving us any just reasons. So let us abide in the old ship while long as we can, and let ourselves be led about by every wind and tide of political doctrine. We say that the democrats have done well; in fact, we have better schools for the colored youth under democratic administration, and we are bound to vote for its nominees again and again. This we say without fear or hope of reward. Again, I would teach that we let well enough alone and have peace and unity in our great country, upon which depends its prosperity and the happiness of the people. Let the colored people stick to the democratic party as their best friend."

The above clearly indicates the line on which the intelligent colored voters of the state are working. Giving the colored voter all the credit due them, the populist vote, after a careful survey of the situation, seems to be their best interests are more closely allied with democracy; and this is everywhere so apparent to him that he voluntarily comes over from the camps of the populists and enlists under the democratic banner.

We give prominence to these announcements of colored voters because of their significance; they are not only examples of common sense, but they are the results of an intelligent study of political conditions on the part of colored men, who can no longer be led astray by every wind and wave of political doctrine.

They are doing their own thinking, and they will vote in accordance with their honest convictions. They are taking an active interest in the state campaign, and they will go on record at the polls—and the record will be one of which they will not be ashamed.

Making It Hot for Him.

We called attention yesterday to the alleged increase in suicide following the publication of Mr. Ingersoll's defense of it. Some of the New York papers are making it hot for the colored in this respect.

Now, when a man blows his brains out in that city, or jumps overboard, they end the story by saying that he was a recent convert to Ingersoll's suicide theories, and as this is almost an everyday occurrence, they are having grim fun at Ingersoll's expense.

On Friday last a man jumped to his death from the Brooklyn bridge. The next morning The New York Recorder said: "The unfortunate man had probably read Colonel Ingersoll's defense of suicide."

And so it goes. The colored is tough, and can stand these funeral jests; but as there is considerable truth in them, they are calculated to give an ordinary man the cold shivers.

A Campaign That Tells.

Before the seed which has blossomed into bountiful harvests in southwest Georgia was laid in the soil The Albany Herald began a common sense campaign among the farmers of that section. Its motto was: "Provisions first—cotton last," and rich indeed, have been the results of that campaign.

of one year they have retrieved much of their lost industrial prestige and have placed themselves on an independent plane.

We believe that what is true of southwest Georgia in this respect is true, also, of other sections of the state. The Georgia farmer is ahead for once, and gives every indication of his purpose to remain there.

The Herald's campaign in the southern portion of the state was not without influence. Its example is worthy of emulation.

A State Reformatory.

Governor Northern has been doing good work in the interest of a state reformatory. This has been for years past one of the most important questions before the people of Georgia; a question which has been agitated from time to time, without accomplishing anything; but one which, we are glad to note, has been revived under such favorable auspices.

The Constitution has earnestly advocated this needed reform; has pointed out the evils of our present prison system, where juvenile offenders are made to herd with older and hardened criminals, and on numerous occasions has voiced the need of Georgia in this respect; the judiciary has called attention to it, and the press of the state generally has expressed itself in favor of the reform. But, as stated, nothing has been done.

The Columbus Herald, commenting on a recent address of the governor in that city, says that "the feelingly referred to the need of a reformatory to save children from the penitentiary," and to the embarrassment experienced by the courts and juries when children of tender years are brought before them, charged with trivial offenses. The courts are powerless, under the present system, and judges would gladly welcome a change that would enable them to send children who come before them to some intermediate place where they would not come in contact with crime in its worst forms. Our Columbus contemporary says:

To send children to the penitentiary, where their only associates will be hardened criminals, destroys the last hope of reform. The great mistake of the law is to send a young man, who, with proper treatment in a reformatory, might have been deterred from a life of crime, has left his walls a hardened criminal. It is only a step from the penitentiary to the gallows. It is true that it will "cost something" to establish a reformatory, but the great good of Georgia can well afford to spend all that may be necessary in such a cause. And we cannot believe that our citizenship is so niggardly as to decline to endorse the expenditure of any reasonable sum in this direction.

If the next legislature lack the courage to establish a reformatory, let them submit the issue to the people. They would vote overwhelmingly in favor of a reformatory.

It will be seen from the above that the press has taken hold of the subject again, and is putting the matter in its true light. It is a most important matter, and it appeals to every citizen of Georgia. Other states, not so large as Georgia, have their reformatories. Why should Georgia, so advanced in everything else, be backward in this respect? A reformatory is a duty which the state owes to humanity.

QUEER THINGS IN GEORGIA.

Mr. John Tarrar, of Grangerville, tells of an almost scudous as well as strange antic of a small-size cyclone which struck his premises some days ago. At about 1 o'clock in the day the family were sitting near a door in the room with the door closed. Everything outside appeared calm, without warning, the door was blown off of its hinges almost across the room. In falling it injured four of the family who were in the room and knocked Mr. Tarrar senseless. A china wash bowl, which a cyclone had struck the house, but after receiving from their surprise no sight of its work could be found with the exception of the door.

Lightning struck the house of Charles F. Baker, in Jackson county last Friday. The chimney was demolished and the bricks scattered in every direction. Two clocks were sitting side by side on the mantel. One was flung into smithereens; the other was left running as though nothing had happened. A china wash bowl, in which a pitcher was sitting, was broken to atoms and the pitcher was left unharmed.

There is on a mantel in one of the residences of a Georgia family a piece of stone which bears a striking resemblance to an ancient castle, the turrets, massive doors and strong foundations being distinctly marked. The peculiar feature about the little oddity is that, to hold it under a gaslight, gives the stone the appearance of the building with many lights reflected from the windows.

Some hunters near the Alapaha river in south Georgia were attacked by the continued barking of a dog which seemed to be on the bank of the stream, and near them. It appearing that the dog did not move, the hunting party went to investigate. The dog, thinking perhaps that the dog had "treed" some heavy game. Approaching the spot carefully, they presently came in sight of something that made their hair stand on end, so great was their surprise. There, lying on a sandbar, was an immense fish, the body and tail being perfect, but instead of the regulation head, the monster's head was shaped like an English bull dog with great rows of teeth glistening in the sun, and all the time the creature was baying as if about to attack something. Before the hunters had recovered their senses and thought of using their guns, the fish glided into deep water and disappeared, the same dismal barking being heard once or twice after it went under.

GOOD TIMES IN GEORGIA.

Brunswick Times: The past week has shown a decided tendency to activity, and many large concerns have increased their business.

Savannah News: The country will soon enter upon a period of unprecedented prosperity. The manufacturers know now the basis upon which they can operate, and business men understand the conditions upon which trade can be conducted.

Macon Telegraph: The reports of the commercial agencies published last Saturday were the most cheerful that have been given to the press in many months. The general telegrams, reporting the resumption of business in mines and mills, justified this feeling of confidence. On every hand there is evidence that we are on the eve of better times, of a revival of industry and commerce—not spasmodic, but steady and progressive.

Dalton Argus: Dalton has passed over the past two years of "hard times" without a wobble. Not a single industry or business has sunk beneath the wave, and all her merchants are in good shape to pay what they owe, if they are not making any money at present. And the prospect for a good fall trade is cheering them up no little. Just now the storm and a bright harbor is in sight.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

A Great Scheme.

The editor said:
 "Tell 'em all I'm dead—
 I'll just stretch out on the table;
 They're bound to pay
 'Til I put 'em away."
 And he'll get some cash for a rainy day—
 So work the scheme, if you're able!"

And he stretched him out.
 And there seemed no doubt
 That the man was dead as Hector!
 And they all drew near
 To his seeming bed;
 And laid the money they owed him
 There.

And the corpse was the bill collector!

He heard them sigh—
 Saw the cash piled high;
 But how did their cold veins tingle
 As the corpse, with a smile,
 Reached out for the pile—
 "Well, I just ten seconds they made a mile—
 And danced a jig to its jingle!"

—F. L. S.

An exchange observes that "Georgia is coming to the front." But the fact is, she arrived there some time ago. It must be the other front that our contemporary is talking about.

The benefit to Montgomery Folsom at DeGives opera house this evening will be a notable affair. It goes without saying that the house will be packed.

The poets write a good deal about "the song of the reaper," but after all in Georgia, at least, it only amounts to this: "Get along there, you triflin' nigger! Whom, mule! Look lively now!"

That She Does!

Take her in from east to west—
 "Cross an' 'cross the line,
 When this country does her best,
 Don't she get there fine!"

For three nights a Georgia man dreamed of a gold mine in his cotton patch. The morning after the third dream he went to digging and found gold in silver. Georgia continues to sustain her reputation as a great state.

The Old Lady First.

Old Subscriber—There are two men outside, waiting to whip the editor.

Office Boy—All right! Just wait till his wife gets through.

And now they say that Mr. Kohlsaat has not purchased The New York Times. This is a sad blow to the Times.

All in the Count.

"Polls closed?"
 "Yes."
 "Voters counted?"
 "No; they're a-waiting for a feller what kin make two out of 'one, an' twenty-four out of 'one dozen!"

Colquitt county has a citizen who professes to "spend half his time attending to his own business, and the other half in letting his neighbors' business alone."

Don't Care!

Don't care how the country goes
 Bound to sing and whistle;
 If we cannot strike a rose,
 Jump across a thistle!

What's the use to sigh and fret,
 Loatin' time a-whirlin'?
 One day if the country's wet,
 Next, the sun is shinin'!

A jury in Sylvania were shut up for the night in an upstairs room, because they could not agree—but getting out by some means, the jurymen, the jurymen, the jurymen, and all the parties concerned in the case, and made the town otherwise lively until morning. Georgia juries are nothing if not original.

The Old Lady Was Gone.

A Georgia man whose bravery is of a negative character got the worst of a difficulty recently. Some men were twisting a son of the former about his father's rebellion of the white feather on the occasion referred to. The little fellow shook his head fiercely and replied:
 "That's all right, but I ain't no fight, but if you want to get the stuffin' tore out of you, you just tackle me!"

GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

The Sylvania Telephone has been a Chairman Clay.

In all Georgia we do not believe it would have been possible to have a better man to conduct the present democratic campaign than Chairman Steve Clay. Full of the deepest love of the people, and full of abiding principles of democracy, a tireless and indefatigable worker, he whopos the people's cause with every hand and with vigor because he came among us with his enthusiasm was irresistible and infectious. He has been a leader of the people since Steve Clay ever wants anything from the democrats of Georgia he can count solidly on Steven.

Hon. E. L. Hudson, who represented Baker county in the last legislature and who has been nominated by the democrats for the same position, was opposed for renomination by Mr. W. L. Sperlin, but captured the plum in the primary on Wednesday of last week after a lively canvass. He is opposed by the populist party, and Mr. W. L. Sperlin, who is a very able and energetic man, and who has been elected by the democrats of Georgia he can count solidly on Steven.

A. L. Knowles, colored, living in Liberty county, has written a letter to the colored people, telling them to beware of the third party. "The only motive," he says, "is to secure our votes and they will say and do and promise anything to get them. In 1892 they did allow the colored people of Johnson county to run a man for coroner, in order to secure the votes of our people, but after he was elected they would not stand his bond."

The Roswell Banner says that the many friends of Hon. J. E. Mozley are disappointed at his defeat for representative. Colonel Mozley has made a good record, is one of the brightest young lawyers in the circuit, and he was generally conceded that his renomination was assured. He is a democrat of the right kind, and together with his friends, will labor for the nominees.

The Cordele Sentinel says that Judge U. Whipple, Colonel W. S. Thomson and Colonel E. P. Davis have placed their services at the disposal of the county executive committee. They will speak at any time or place when called upon. It is the desire of the committee that one or two speeches be made in every district before the gubernatorial election.

Says The LaGrange Graphic: "We approve and endorse Jim Pitman for the speakership. Troup county is worthy of the honor, and right gracefully would endorse him. The county is a grand one, and if Jim will only throw himself into the race, he will either get there, or 'know the reason why.'"

The democrats of Arlingtown and vicinity in both Calhoun and Early counties are organizing themselves into a huge democratic club for the coming campaign and The Calhoun Courier says that when their organization is perfected the populists might as well take to the woods.

The Columbus Herald says of politics in that section:
 "The eyes of the entire congressional district are on the county of Muscogee. The populists are running a man for coroner in the hope that he might be able to break the solid ranks of old Muscogee's democracy. But they will find that Muscogee democracy is made of stuff that does not break so easily. Hon. Charles L. Moses, the democratic nominee, will have the

united and enthusiastic support of the entire democracy of the county."

A mass meeting of the democratic party of McIntosh county is called to meet at McIntosh on Tuesday, the 28th, at 12 o'clock, at which time Hon. Walter W. Sheppard, nominee of the democratic party of the second senatorial district, for the senate of Georgia, and other prominent speakers, will address the meeting on the issues of the day.

The Charleston News and Courier, speaking of the contest for the United States senatorship in Georgia, says that "it would be a great calamity to Georgia to beat Walsh when he is on the very threshold of a great career as a statesman."

The outlook is that there will be a scrub race for state senator in the fifteen district—Irwin, Telfair and Montgomery counties. The Tifton Gazette is advised that there is a new candidate in the field in the person of Hon. William Branch. It is Irwin's county's time to furnish the senator under the rotation system.

Hon. J. B. Norman, Jr., of Colquitt county, was made doubly happy on Thursday last. He was notified of his nomination for state senator by the democrats of his county, and a twelve-pound baby boy was added to his home circle.

Rev. B. W. Huckabee, of Sparks, Berrien county, is spoken of as the populist candidate for congress in the second district. The Tifton Gazette says that he will get into the race very far, and says his fate will be that of the venerable Dr. Hand in 1892.

Hon. J. H. Pitman will speak in LaGrange on the first Tuesday in September on "The Condition of Democracy and the Duty of Democrats." He will divide time with a very popular speaker who will give him notice. Hon. S. S. Tatum will also speak.

The Roswell Banner says that the democrats of Cobb will put aside their personal feelings and work together for the largest democratic majority ever known in the county.

The LaGrange Reporter says that Hon. Jim Pitman is leading his democratic howitzer, preparatory to a grand cannonading of the enemy on the first Tuesday in September, in LaGrange.

Dr. H. D. Massey, in a card to The Danville Monitor, states emphatically that he did not "sell out" in the recent primary.

Hon. W. G. Brantley, of Brunswick, is making his rising speeches for democracy in south Georgia.

OUR GREAT EXPOSITION.

"It Belongs to the Country."

From The Harmony Grove Echo.
 The work on the big exposition to be held at Atlanta is being pushed as fast as money, energy and brain can do it. While it has not yet been called Atlanta's exposition by reason of her progressive citizens being the means of putting this grand movement on foot, yet all the southern states and more especially Georgia, should feel that they are as much interested in it as Atlantians. There is no doubt that we have the grandest country in the world, the richest climate and hills that are rich in minerals. Millions of dollars' worth of timber is being ruined in Georgia every year for want of capitalists with machinery to utilize it. The exposition will attract capitalists from all parts of the world hoping to find a profitable place to invest their money.

It Will Attract Capital.

From The West Point Press.
 Atlanta is today the proudest city in the union, and she has a right to be. Georgia is proud of her and the south is pleased to acknowledge that she is the metropolis of this great sunny land. Chicago has surprised the country by her rapid growth and great wealth. But Atlanta will surprise the world a few years hence by her unprecedented growth, rapid development and immense wealth. In fact, Georgia should feel that they are as much interested in it as Atlantians. There is no doubt that we have the grandest country in the world, the richest climate and hills that are rich in minerals. Millions of dollars' worth of timber is being ruined in Georgia every year for want of capitalists with machinery to utilize it. The exposition will attract capitalists from all parts of the world hoping to find a profitable place to invest their money.

Will Cement the Sections.

From The Franklin News.
 Atlanta is justly jubilant over her coming exposition. The government's magnificent exhibit, which was the cynosure of all eyes at Chicago, will be moved to Atlanta, and for the first time a southern exposition will show Uncle Sam's interests almost before the doors of the ex-heretic. Besides being a great show for those who did not go to Chicago and a deeply interesting feature for those who did, few things could be more calculated to cement the will further cement the sections together.

RURAL LIFE IN GEORGIA.

Roswell Banner: Corn has been too scarce this year for the moonshiners to operate, but they are just smilling now over the rich harvest in store for them in October.

LaGrange Graphic: If you want to find the best climate anywhere, run up to the hills of Habersham and sniff the mountain breezes. And if you are fond of the dew, not of Hermon but of able bodied moonshine, you may quaff that in the "hills of Habersham."

Barnesville Journal: The snake show of last night was witnessed by quite a crowd of people, and much enjoyed. The watermelon eating by two grown negro boys was the feature of the evening, and such eating we have never seen before. Both contestants had their hands tied with them, but that did not alter their appetite for melon and the 50 cents prize to the one who ate the most in the given time.

FUN WITH GEORGIA EDITORS.

The Rochelle New South says that in one of Georgia's counties a magistrate was called upon to perform a marriage ceremony, and knowing the couple to be poor in this world's goods, the presiding officer joined them as man and wife in a manner like this:
 "I now pronounce you man and wife."
 "I will, you take her, Bet."
 "Without regret."
 "To love and cherish."
 "Till one of you perishes."
 "And be laid under the same stone."
 "So help you God?"

The Blue Ridge Post says:
 "A man stopped at the hotel over night and smashed the globe of an electric lamp. He had his hand under the globe when he subscribed to a newspaper, but his funeral notice appeared in print just the same."

They are having a lively time at religious revivals in Lumpkin county. The Dahloga signal says:
 "Much mischief was done during the revival at Mt. Gleed church in this county, such as cutting up saddles, turning over the minister's bushes, etc."

PROMINENT GEORGIANS.

Darien Gazette: Hon. Pope Barrow, of Savannah, declines the use of his name in connection with the race for the supreme bench. This will be regretted by Mr. Barrow's thousands of friends all over the state, for no man stands higher or has more true and loyal friends than the gentleman from Chatham.

The Madisonian: Thomas R. R. Cobb, of Atlanta, is one of the rising young men of Georgia today. His ancestral pride, his fine appearance and splendid ability are going to make him a figurehead in Georgia affairs in the near future.

One of the most prominent members of the last house was Hon. E. R. Jones, who represented Dougherty county. Ed Jones was a lawyer and a good one. He is a graduate of the university, and since his graduation has made his home at Albany, where he is regarded as one of the most prominent young men of south Georgia. He was a

member of the last house and proved his thorough capability as a legislator. He was very popular with his fellow members, and everybody who was thrown with him is glad to know that he has been renominated by a very flattering vote.

Cuthbert Liberal: Judge Jim Griggs is in every way qualified for a seat in congress and if we mistake not his ambition or his line will be realized before many more years shall have passed. He has a host of admirers in this district who are as anxious to see him made congressman as he is himself, if not more so.

SOUTHERN NEWS NOTES.

A Mercer county, Kentucky, man has a remarkable dog. The man has a tobacco farm. The dog goes to the field and follows the boys up and down the rows and picks off and kills more tobacco worms than the man. He takes delight and interest in the work, gets off every worm and never breaks a leaf or stalk. He knows the cow and mules by name, and when told to "go fetch Madeline" he'll scamper off from the field, gets off every worm and drives up "Tom and Billy" he'll soon be behind the mules, nipping at their heels, while the mules keep busy kicking at him. But shep is an artful dodger and never gets kicked by them.

It is said that in Whitely county, Kentucky, there is \$10 invested in pistols to kill in Bible. Money is spent in one year for whisky and tobacco, than is spent in ten years for churches and preaching, and those who spend money for whisky and tobacco never gamble at the price.

A Florida man recently made a hearty dinner on alligator steak, and shortly afterwards he was seen to foam at the mouth, and has been strangely affected ever since.

Tawning and the Devil.

From The Springfield, Mass., Republican.
 It is a general knowledge that the practice exacted by the rules of good society of placing the hand before the mouth when yawning was originally a religious custom. Yet such is the case. It was a medieval superstition that when the evil one desired to take possession of a man's soul he entered by the mouth. If, after the devil had been long in wait, the victim either remained silent or else spoke so rapidly that the evil spirit could not slip into a wide open mouth, then the arch-fiend resorted to his unsuspecting prey into a fit of yawning. In the hope of thereby effecting an entrance. It was to escape this that the tawny yawner held his hand over his mouth. At the same time the sign of the cross was made. The latter custom now survives only in a few mountain districts of Europe, while the other practice is invariably required by etiquette.

A counterpart of this superstition is furnished by the painters of the preaphaelite and renaissance periods, especially in Italy. In pictures representing the casting of an evil spirit they show the latter in the shape of a little black or red fiend in the act of escaping from the lips of the demoniac. In death scenes a blessed spirit is represented as a small, naked flesh-colored man or woman, while a damned soul is either red, the color of sin, or black, the color of death and perdition. In both cases the spirit is often seen issuing from the dying man's mouth

TO MEET TOMORROW.

Cotton Compressors Considerably Stirred Up Over Rates.

ORGANIZATION TO BE COMPLETED HERE

The Railroad People Wouldn't Listen to the Arguments for Reconsideration. Reduced from Ten to Seven Cents.

The meeting of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association in New York last week refused to reconsider action in regard to the proposed lowering of the rates on cotton compressing to go into effect on September 1st, and in consequence there will be a meeting here tomorrow of more than one hundred cotton compressors from all over the south.

The 26th had been set as the day for a meeting of the compressors to meet and hear a report from the committee which was appointed to go before the railroad people in New York and place before them certain facts which were thought to be important. While nothing was said by the compressors to this effect, it is pretty certain that they felt sure that the railroad would not insist on a reduction in the face of the showing that would be made, and a compromise of 54 cents would have been accepted.

But the railroads would have none of it, being determined to put the fees where they thought it just to place them.

Chairman J. D. Turner, who took an active part in the meetings of the compressors when they met here several weeks ago, has sent out over one hundred telegrams to various cotton owners, asking them to lay all other business aside and come to the meeting on Tuesday. The compressors are not taking, but it is evident that they intend to take some action upon the reduction of the rates for compressing, and this action will probably be something that will startle the railroad officials.

When the cotton compressors meet tomorrow it will probably be in secret session and their deliberations will find no outlet save through the discretion of the secretaries. It is known that an organization formed at the last meeting here will be perfected, and that officers will be elected and everything put in preparation for a consolidated movement to prevent the reduction of the compressing fees as the railroads would have it. The tone of some of the members was for a compromise, but the greater portion are determined to make a fight unless the current of opinion changes.

At the meeting during the middle of this month the situation received a full discussion, and every foot of argument pro and con was gone over. It was the consensus of opinion among the compressors that the reduction of fees for compressing from 10 to 7 cents would be something that it would be impossible to recover from if it went into effect. The average bale of cotton is about 50 pounds, and this gives to the compressor 50 cents a bale. The compressors claim that there is an expense of not less than 2 cents involved, leaving, according to this calculation, a profit of 2 cents. The cut of 3 cents would make the total receipts for one bale 35 cents, and with an expense of 27 cents the profits would be only 8 cents a bale.

On the other hand the railroad men claim that the cotton men are now receiving no less than a profit of 50 per cent.

This reduction, so the compressors say, will mean a virtual confiscation of the compresses, as it will no longer be worth while to run them. In order to attempt to secure a reconsideration at the adjourned meeting at Manhattan beach on the 24th, just past, the compressors met here and a committee of five was appointed to go before the railroad men and lay before them the matter as viewed by cotton men. The committee was composed of a number of prominent cotton people, among them being Mr. H. T. Inman and Judge Sam Lumpkin, of Atlanta. The committee's success was not what might have been anticipated and no reconsideration was secured. Unless the railroads take further action the rate will go into effect on September 1st.

Before going to the Manhattan beach meeting, however, the committee called on Major Stahlman as a matter of courtesy and informed him that the members would be present at the Manhattan meeting, and he stated that the railroad men would be glad to hear from them.

Great interest is felt among railroad men all over the country in the meeting that will occur here tomorrow, and it is simply impossible as yet to state definitely what will be done. The cotton men are at present very much disturbed over the outlook, as they had not anticipated anything further than a compromise reduction. It is highly probable that officers will be elected before any action whatever is taken, and whatever is given out will go with the seal of the new association.

The railroad men reduced the rate, so it has always been understood, on account of a lot of bad compressing that they were receiving. It is understood always that a twenty-eight foot car will contain fifty bales of cotton, and frequently the compressing was done in such a way as to permit of nothing like that number going in. In order to do away with such compressing and to defend themselves from the indignation, the better grade compressors who will meet here, are very likely to propose a graded system of rates.

There was some talk of this at the last meeting, but nothing was done about it. One member of the association proposed that the rate be 10 cents, where fifty bales were placed in a twenty-eight foot car, and the same amount for twenty-five bales where the cotton first made one full car more. Seven cents was suggested by this member for the cotton that was compressed in lots of fifty bales and less.

But the whole thing is in strong doubt until the compressors meet, and the result of the meeting is looked forward to with great interest all over the country.

DISCOURSED SWEET MUSIC.

The Industrial Union Band Plays in Public for the First Time.

The Industrial Union band played for the first time in public last night at the home of Mr. George Allen, 42 Luckie street. The music was in honor of the Nelson band of King's Daughters, which entertained there at the time. The music was of the first quality and several difficult selections were executed in an admirable fashion.

This band is truly an innovation into the musical field of Atlanta, as it is composed of members from the various industrial unions in the city, and is auxiliary to them. It is at present under the direction of Professor E. F. Marston, whose abilities are well known and under his leadership the band will probably soon take a front rank in organizations of its kind.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

BEHIND THE BARS.

John Carr Slept in the Station House Last Night.

CHARGED WITH BEING AN ACCESSORY

He Was Arrested Yesterday Afternoon. W. J. Brown Looked Up for Gaining Alex Carr's Sunday in Jail.

The killing of Captain H. O. King was still further complicated yesterday afternoon by the arrest of John Carr, the brother of the assassin, charged with being an accessory to the murder.

It was at 4 o'clock when the prisoner was brought to the station house and placed in a cell for secure keeping until the extent of his connection with the killing can be ascertained.

The arrest was made by Detectives Bedford and Wooten. It is thought by the detectives that John Carr, who was at one time in the service of Captain King, was in the conspiracy with his brother, Alex Carr, and the two had devised a plot by which to destroy the life of the deceased. The detectives refuse to talk, but intimate that clues enough to lead to the commission of the crime and to warrant his detention until the matter can be thoroughly investigated.

A reporter for The Constitution called at the station house yesterday afternoon for the purpose of seeing Mr. Carr. He had been in his cell for two or three hours and the close atmosphere had made him very drowsy.

A light tap on his cell door aroused him from his stupor. He rubbed his eyes drowsily and then fixed them, with his gaze riveted upon the entrance to the cell. "How do you do?" he said. "Have you come to see me?" Continuing in answer to an inquiry, Carr said:

"No, I believe I have nothing to say. I was put under arrest this afternoon, but I am ignorant of the charges which are brought against me. I may feel more like talking tomorrow morning, but tonight I am rather sleepy."

It was in evidence that he was not inclined to talk.

In his personal appearance John Carr is rather above the medium height and has a heavy black mustache and dark eyebrows. His complexion harmonizes with the color of these appendages and seems to have suffered from long exposure to the heat of the sun. There was nothing specially forbidding about his countenance, and his voice, which was rather musical and soft, in spite of his reluctance to engage in any lengthy conversation, prepossessed one in his favor. His connection with the killing was, no doubt, be thoroughly investigated this morning.

Alex Carr and his companion, B. E. Bailey, made the most of a gloomy Sunday in jail yesterday.

Almost in front of their cell door the prisoners gathered for the regular Sunday afternoon service, and for the first time the two men got an insight into the religious life of the jail.

Carr did not have a very full time of it. He had numerous visitors during the day. Quite a number of his friends called to see him in the afternoon. Among them were three of his brothers and his father.

Carr and Bailey jointly occupy cell No. 3, which is known as "Little Spot." The cell is one of the safest in the prison and an escape from it would be well-nigh impossible.

When visitors call to see him Carr is brought into a steel cage, which is directly in front of the famous Sam Hill cell, which is used as a reception room for visitors.

Carr was seen yesterday afternoon in this cage by a Constitution reporter. It was with considerable difficulty that he was induced to talk at all, and then he refused to discuss his case. He said his attorneys had told him to say nothing and that he was going to follow their instructions.

In response to a question he said that he had read none of the newspaper accounts of the tragedy, and as he understood that they were damaging to his side of the case he did not wish to read them.

"I will say for publication," said Carr, "that the published report that my father had nine sons and all but two of them were dead, is erroneous. My father had nine sons and only one of them is dead."

The only reference Carr made to his case was: "I am not at all uneasy. I will come out all right at the trial."

Carr said he was twenty-five years old and had lived in Atlanta twelve years, and that he was a machinist by trade. He is unmarried and has been employed during the greater part of the last six months as superintendent of the Pauding county copper mines, of which Colonel John A. Wimpey, of this city, is the president and manager.

Carr appeared to be very gloomy and despondent during the day. He is reported by one of his fellow prisoners to have said in the morning: "If I had it to go over again I would rather receive three bullets in my body than to do what I did."

Carr's meals are being sent to him from a neighboring restaurant. He says that he is being well treated by the jailers and that he has no complaint to make.

It was said at the jail yesterday afternoon that Bailey had a visitor during the day who will prove an important witness in the case. This witness was reported to have said that he saw Bailey only a few minutes before the shooting and that he did not urge Carr to kill Captain King. This caller said that a few weeks ago he had Bailey arrested by the city police, but afterwards releasing, he asked Judge Calhoun to let Bailey off. The fact that he had Bailey arrested caused some coldness between them, which still existed when he met Bailey on Broad street Friday afternoon just before the shooting occurred.

While talking with Bailey, Carr came along and told them to drop their little affair and said "Come along, Bailey, I am going to see King." Bailey went off with Carr and in a few minutes the shooting occurred. The man says that Bailey did not urge Carr to escape, but had only tried to keep the crowd off. Bailey was asked about this caller, but said nothing.

Bailey is forty-seven years old and has lived in Atlanta fifteen years. He came here from Augusta. He knew Carr there. Bailey's wife and daughter called on him yesterday afternoon and spent some time with him. After they left him he broke down and cried like a child.

Inquiry yesterday afternoon developed the fact that Bailey's caller, who will be summoned as a witness for the defense, was Mr. F. M. Bowen, a painter, whose home is on Gilmer street. He at first refused to say anything about the tragedy, but finally said: "I did not wish to say anything about the killing. I had no idea of any one repeating what I said about the case. If I had I would not have spoken of it at all. I will be a witness at the trial and it will then be time enough to tell what I know."

In reply to a question, Mr. Bowen said: "No, King had no pistol. Carr did all the shooting that was done. I simply propose to try to help Bailey out. I have nothing to say in Carr's favor."

MANY KNIGHTS GO.

Pythians from All Over the South Leave for Washington.

FIVE TRAINS CARRY THE CROWD

The Atlanta Knights of Pythias Left at 1 O'Clock Yesterday Afternoon—Expect a Grand Time in Washington.

It took five big trains to carry away to Washington the army of Knights of Pythias that assembled at the union depot at noon yesterday.

They came from nearly every southern state, on special trains and special cars, and there, among them, making a brave and striking show, were thirty of Atlanta's own loyal knights, representing Gate City division No. 5.

Just at the hour of noon it seemed as if every grown-up man in Atlanta had rigged himself out in the pretty suits that the uniform rank wear, and assembled at the union depot. The depot was packed with the jolly Washington-bound excursionists, and on every hand were visible sleepers ready for them.

Just at that hour it rained—not an ordinary sprinkle, but a fearful downpour. Luckily Atlanta's knights, with their kinks and tangles, had already reached the depot, and their handsome uniforms were saved from the ill effects of the falling weather.

Atlanta's knights made a fine spectacle in their splendid uniforms, immaculately brushed every single man seemed ready to go on dress parade, and as Captain Tip Harrison informally took command of the First regiment of Georgia Knights of Pythias, as he had been designated to do, he felt a glow of pride at the fine appearance that his men presented.

The West Point company, under command of Captain J. J. Smith, showed up excellently. They had a special car, along which was strung a handsome banner telling who the occupants of the car were, what they were up to, where they were going and where they came from.

A handsome car bore on its side in glaring big letters: "Atlanta U. R.—K. P. Gate City Division No. 5."

Two divisions of knights were on hand from Birmingham. They were Birmingham division No. 2, under command of Captain Linehan, and Jefferson Valley division No. 7, under command of Captain Frank Moss. Anniston was represented by Lieutenant Runn and three knights.

Companies from New Orleans, Texas and Alabama were present and left on the special trains.

The union depot was literally honeycombed with sleepers. The railroad tracks inside the depot were all occupied with trains, and the tracks at each end of the depot had long lines of sleepers ready for the crowd of knights.

It soon became apparent that it would not be practicable for the Southern knights and the Atlanta special, of the Seaboard Air-Line, to leave at the sound of noon, as is their schedule. The telegraph operator noted it about that the two trains coming in on the Atlanta and West Point road were three hours off schedule. The time of departure of the two Washington-bound trains was set for 1 o'clock, the extras to pull out at 3 o'clock.

There was a lull in the storm, and taking advantage of this, Captain Harrison called out in stentorian tones to all the knights present to follow him. In quick military fashion the knights lined up between the trains, and at the word of command, marched out of the depot.

It was a novel sight to see a full regiment of uniformed knights marching through the street at the hour of noon on Sunday, and the few people who were not waterbound and who happened to be on the streets, gazed at the imposing line wonderingly.

The knights were led to the Knights of Pythias' hall, where they were given a royal but informal entertainment by the Atlanta knights. There was a lunch and a splendid time generally. The knights mixed together and all became well acquainted and perfect friends. It was a happy, informal occasion, and was a delightful prelude to the big trip on which they were starting.

They got into the depot in time for the regular trains which left at 1 o'clock. The first train carried only those who had been fortunate enough to secure sleeping car berths. Those without berths had to wait for the specials. Atlanta's knights fortunately managed to get on the first section. They were accompanied by many of their friends and a number of knights not in uniform. The trains moved out at a fine pace, and the knights were in the very best of humor. The specials went at 3 o'clock, and carried great crowds.

At Charlotte, N. C., at 8 o'clock last night, the Georgia knights who went from Atlanta, were joined by companies from Augusta, Savannah, Macon, Waycross and Americus, which companies belong to Captain Harrison's command, the First Georgia regiment of knights. Mr. W. H. Tayloe, of the Southern, accompanied the Atlanta knights.

The Atlanta and Georgia knights will reach Washington about 2 o'clock this morning. They will immediately go into camp on the broad commons around the Washington monument. There, 13 according to the specials, Atlanta's knights will be spread in military fashion on this open spot. One of the pleasantest features of the big convalescence will be the tent life, which will be enjoyed by knights from every city in the union.

The crowd that will be in Washington today will almost equal that which gathered in the capital on inauguration day, and will be second to no crowd which has gathered in that city on any occasion. Fully eight thousand knights will be present, and the grand parade on Pennsylvania avenue tomorrow will be one of the finest spectacles ever witnessed in the nation's capital, famed for great scenes. It is impossible for any programme of entertainment to be carried out with such a large crowd. Only the officers will be included in the pleasure excursions that will be given.

Atlanta's knights will be absent about a week. They will live most of the time in tents. Some of them will go to New York before returning, and others will make a glorious time, and will come back to Atlanta with many delightful stories to tell of their adventures while away.

Among the local knights of the uniform rank who left yesterday were Captain W. H. Harrison, who is in command; Lieutenant Charles Vittur, E. P. Burnes, J. M. Myers, William Wolpert, J. A. Fleming, W. P. Byrnes, W. P. Harrison, F. M. Fisher, D. A. Kilian, Drew Tye, E. B. Fisher, A. L. Hawkins, J. H. Williams, Charles Shelverton, Herman Crumrine, Robert Lawhrie, J. C. Harrison, George Shelverton, W. P. Brown, Ian Papp, H. M. Leach and Messrs. Faulkner, W. H. Engles, Hanna, Moncrief, C. A. Rauschenberg and J. S. Watson.

There will be a meeting of the executive committee of the exposition today. Important matters will come up for settlement, and this week will be an important one in exposition circles.

JUST A WEEK OFF.

The Public Schools of the City Open Next Monday.

MEETING OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL TODAY

The Session Begins This Morning at 8:30 O'Clock, and Will Continue Throughout the Week.

In just a week from today the public schools of Atlanta will open their doors for the fall term, and the children of the city, after three months of liberty, will return to the quiet, monotonous routine of study and recitation.

The beginning of each term adds a new regiment to the army of pupils that are daily summoned together at the tap of the bell. This year, however, the number of recruits will be exceedingly great, and if the present indications hold good, there will not be enough seats in the schools to accommodate the increased demand.

A very great difficulty with which the superintendent has had to contend in issuing tickets to applicants has been the disposition to avoid the requirement of the law in regard to a successful vaccination.

The law distinctly says that no ticket of admission shall be issued to any applicant who has not been successfully vaccinated. This is a wise precaution which has been adopted by the board in order to prevent the development and spread of fever. If a single pupil was admitted who failed to comply with this exaction of the board it might result in a defeat of the entire purpose of the law and the same as if a single child had not been vaccinated.

A number of physicians have merely certified that applicants were being vaccinated without waiting to ascertain whether or not the operation was successful. A certificate of this kind is void and is not worth the paper on which it is written. Parents who desire to enter their children in the public schools this week must be careful to observe this requirement of the board.

Normal School Today.

The opening session of the Normal institute will be held at the Girls' High school building this morning.

The exercises will begin promptly at 8:30 o'clock and will close at 10 o'clock. Every teacher in the school is expected to be on hand and to participate in the general course of instruction.

These daily sessions of the institute will continue throughout the present week and will form the customary prelude to the opening of the schools.

LOOKING FOR HIS WIFE.

A Young Man Calls on The Constitution With a Story.

A young man with a blonde mustache and a bronze face called at The Constitution office to say a word about his missing wife. He appeared to be a respectable young man of twenty-six, or thereabouts, and had the manners of an industrious fellow.

He humbled his hat nervously as he stated that he had come up to put it in the paper that his wife had left him and gone he knew not where. He seemed to feel very sensitive on the subject of his wife and was evidently not a little disturbed at being deserted by a wife he loved.

"I don't want to say a word against her," he said. "We always got along well together, and there were no troubles except the ordinary troubles that married folks have. I don't think she was unhappy."

"I am a wholesale butcher, and frequently go out of the city and am gone for quite a while, buying up cattle by droves. My home is in north Atlanta, at the corner of Cleveland and Center streets. My name is William R. Seals. I am pretty well known in the city. I have been married four years from the last of June. My wife was the daughter of Mr. J. W. Arberry, who lives at the corner of Fourth and Linden streets."

"I went out of town over two weeks ago and left my wife at home. Everything was all right. When I came back she wasn't at home and I could not find her anywhere. I thought at once that her father had persuaded her to go off. I sent my little brother over to his house to see if she was there. She was not there and Mr. Arberry sent word that she had gone to Texas."

"Now, that's all I know. She may be in Texas and she may be in Atlanta. I can't find her. I would like to know where she is. I haven't got a single word to say against her, for she was a good enough wife. I just think that my father-in-law got her to leave me. I want a word put in the paper about it."

Mr. Seals was clearly sincere and showed palpably enough that he wanted his wife back. He said that he thought Mr. Arberry was responsible for her leaving him, but he had not a word to say against Mr. Arberry.

A HOME IN THE WEST.

Mrs. A. E. Grady Writes of Life in North Dakota.

The many friends of Mrs. A. E. Grady will be glad to know that she is in the best of health and is very much pleased with her new home in the far west. Though absent from the scenes and associations of nearly sixty years, she has found much to interest her among the wild and rugged surroundings of her western home. A letter received from her a few days ago gave an interesting account of the country and narrated a number of thrilling experiences through which she had passed. The peculiar habits of the people, as well as the fierce pictorial scenery of the wild western mountains, differ widely from the quiet social life to which Mrs. Grady has been accustomed among the hills of north Georgia, but her facility for making friends is such and she adapts herself with such ease to her new surroundings that she has had but little difficulty in winning her way into the hearts of her new neighbors.

Still her thoughts are repeatedly with those she left behind her in Georgia and so scenery is sweeter to her soul than the old red hills over which her loved ones are scattered. Mrs. Grady is with her son, Mr. W. S. Grady, who is now her sole remaining child, and her home is at Elbow.

There are also many varieties of Boys' Long Trouser Suits in neat effects, full of charm and cheer that chime in timely with the season. We want to close 'em out at once.

Choice..... 1/3 Price

The original and regular prices are marked in plain figures, so there can be no mistake about the big reductions.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MADE PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

woods, N. D. Mr. Grady occupies a responsible position in the government's employ and will no doubt remain in the west until the close of the present administration.

THEY WERE FROM MACON.

Mr. Ignatius Daly and Miss Janie O'Hara Married Yesterday.

Two well-known Maconites were married at the Catholic church yesterday at high noon, by Rev. Father Schadeewell, in the presence of several relatives and a number of friends of the happy couple.

The contracting parties were Mr. Ignatius Daly and Miss Janie O'Hara, both of Macon. Mr. Daly is a well-to-do merchant in Macon, and Miss O'Hara, now Mrs. Daly, is a sister of Mr. Michael O'Hara, a prominent Maconite.

The attendants at the wedding were Mr. Dan Coffin and Miss Amelia O'Hara, of Macon also, the latter being a sister of the bride. Mr. Michael O'Hara was present at the ceremony. It seems that Miss Janie O'Hara has just returned from an extensive trip in the north and was met

here by Mr. Daly and the ceremony was performed here as previously agreed upon. After the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Daly were given an informal reception at the home of Mrs. Gomez, on Whitehall street. The newly married couple left yesterday evening for a short wedding tour.

QUEER MONEY.

A Negro Arrested with a Pocketful of

Some time ago the Brunswick and Albany railroad issued among its hands a lot of railroad certificates similar to greenbacks. Like greenbacks, they were of different denominations and were put out during the panic of last year.

Saturday Officer Tyson arrested a negro boy on Decatur street who had just passed the station house and searched. In his pockets were found several large rolls of the stuff.

He said that it was given to him by a negro who had worked on the road.

Dr. T. R. Jones, dentist, has just returned to the city from a two months' vacation. Any one wishing his services can find him at his office, 34 Whitehall street.

If you want to save about 50 per cent on a Winter Suit or Overcoat or Underwear, go to the receiver's sale of the Rosenfeld stock, only until September 1st. Fixtures all for sale. Out-of-town merchants invited to look at stock.

FRANK THANHOUSER, Receiver.



OFF. OFF.

School Suits.

We have hundreds of Boys' Knee Trouser Suits in light and medium weights and colors, appropriate for late Summer and early Autumn wear. Best materials and substantially made.

Choice..... 1/2 Price

There are also many varieties of Boys' Long Trouser Suits in neat effects, full of charm and cheer that chime in timely with the season. We want to close 'em out at once.

Choice..... 1/3 Price

The original and regular prices are marked in plain figures, so there can be no mistake about the big reductions.

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ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING IN THE SOUTH DEALING DIRECT WITH CONSUMER.

No Branch House in the City.

SAM SING'S VIEW.

An Intelligent Chinaman Writes Concerning the Korean War.

ATLANTA ORIENTALS UNPATRIOTIC

Only One Chinaman Who Has Any Idea of What is Going on in Their Native Country—Some Original Ideas.

The Constitution is able to present this morning the exhaustive views of an intelligent Chinaman on the attitude of the American orientals toward the Chinese-Japanese war.

To one not familiar with the lingo of the Chinese the opinions given are very brief. They cover the ground fully, however, and if translated would fill several columns. These brilliant ideas emanated



SAM SING IN FULL DRESS.

from the queue-covered pate of Sam Sing, who is at the head of one faction of the Atlanta colony.

It is a fact of peculiar significance that Sam is the only representative of his race in the city who has any knowledge of the relation of the warring nations or their position with regard to Korea, the cock-pit peninsula.

What he knows concerning the war is original. Sam was busily at work with his iron yesterday. He was dressed in his blouse waist and full trousers. Before him lay piles of unstarched collars ready for his immaculate polish and a shining shirt front was stretched out before him, over which he was running a hot smoothing iron with singular precision. Sam is shrewd—very shrewd. He is wonderfully suspicious and wants to know what lies at the bottom of every look you give him. Before he answers a question he must know what prompted it, and he dodges a direct reply invariably. Compared with Sam Sing's, feminine curiosity is not in it. Pull a watch out in his presence and he must see on the inside of it, straining his almond eyes at the movement of the smallest wheels and demanding an explanation of the intricacies.

Sam placed his iron to one side when asked about the war and assumed an air of indifference. "No makee difference," he said. "Mellian Chinaman allee samee washee. Makee monee. No go war. Empler China say 'come fight muchee'. Me no go 'tall. Stay in 'Lanta. Workee. Washee. No, O me no go war."

Sam was asked to give what he thought to be the cause of the war and told in

All around the house you will find many uses for

COLD DUST WASHING POWDER.

It does the work in half the time. Makes things clean for half the money. Sold in 4 lb. pkgs. Price 25 cents. Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times men and women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion or prostration, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present, alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all only symptoms caused by some delicate or private disorder. The physician, ignorant of the cause, suffering, encourages the patient until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper treatment given and directed to the cause would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms and instituting comfort instead of misery.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., who make a true and genuine specialty of delicate and private diseases peculiar to men and women explain their remarkable success to this fact: They study each case thoroughly and direct their treatment to the cause, remove that and make permanent cures. This enables them to cure where others have failed. They are the acknowledged leaders in their specialty.

Consultation free and confidential.

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SYPHILIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, STRICTURES, HYDROCELE, VARICOCELE, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES, PIMPLES, ULCERS, PILLS, CATARRH, AND ALL DISEASES OF WOMEN.

YOUNG MEN suffering from indiscretions permanently cured.

DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN cured by the most improved method.

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If you do not wish to address Dr. Hathaway & Co., simply write: Lock Box 69, Atlanta, Ga.

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DR. W. H. DALRYMPLE,
Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of England, late veterinarian to the Louisiana State Bureau of Agriculture.

Residence, 76 Washington st.; office, 59 East Hunter st., Atlanta, Ga.

DR. L. S. ARNOLD, DENTIST.

Crown and bridge work a specialty. Over Bratton's Drug Store, Peachtree street. Teeth—

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Civil and mining engineers, 61 Gate City bank building, Atlanta, Ga. Surveys of all kinds. Special attention given to mines, quarries and hydraulics. July 29—ly.

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Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe Building, 224 Whitehall street. Telephone 523.

PRESTON & SMITH,
Attorneys at Law, 119 Mulberry street, Macon, Ga. Any matters entrusted to our care, whether in or out of the city of Macon, will receive prompt and careful attention.

HUGH V. WASHINGTON,
Attorney at Law, MACON, GA.
Special attention to railroad damage, corporation cases and collections for non-residents. May 10—6m

MARVIN L. CASE,
Attorney at Law, 31 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

W. B. WILLINGHAM,
Attorney at Law, 62 Gate City bank building, Atlanta, Ga.

C. B. REYNOLDS,
Attorney at Law, 224 Wall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Summer Excursions.

OLD DOMINION LINE

.. For New York ..

Leaving Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., daily except Friday and Sunday, at 7 p. m. From Richmond, Va., Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p. m., via James river. The ships of the Old Dominion Steamship Company are first-class and especially arranged for the comfort of the traveling public and offer the advantages of a cool and delightful sea trip.

All first-class tickets include meals and stateroom accommodations.

The two new fast and powerful steamships

"Jamestown" and "Yorktown"

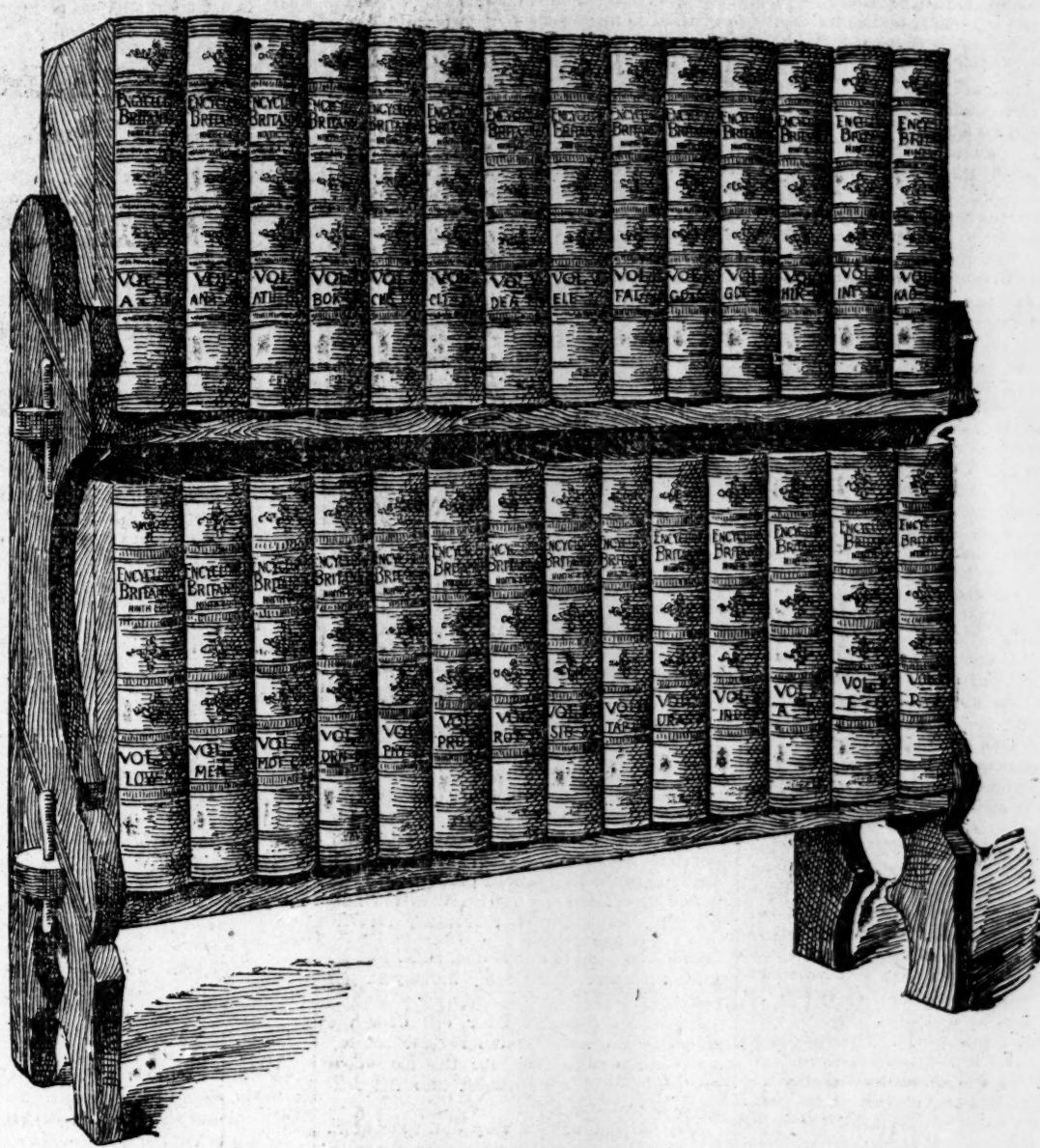
Leave Norfolk every Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening, arriving in New York early the following afternoon in time to make all evening connections for points beyond.

For tickets and general information apply to railroad ticket agents, or to G. W. Allen & Co., 1301 Main street, Richmond, Va.; M. B. Crowell, Norfolk, Va.; J. N. Smith, Hygeia hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va., or to W. L. Gullaudet, vice president and general offices of company, Pier 34, N. R. foot of Beach street, New York.

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World's Fair Highest Award.

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SUNDAY SERVICES. DRANK TURPENTINE.

Dr. Williamson's Able Discourse at the Christian Church.

DR. ROBINS AT THE FIRST METHODIST

Interesting Services, Despite the Rain. Many of the Pulpits of the City Are Still Vacant.

Dr. Robins preached to a good congregation at the First Methodist church yesterday. His text was:

"Thou shalt not die, and I will give thee a crown of life." Rev. 1:18.

"In order to understand the spoken or written words of any man, we must know something of his mental disposition and thoughts, and also know something of the people to whom the oration is addressed or the words written. To get the best import of the text, we need to know the mind of St. John and the religious culture of the church at Smyrna."

"St. John would be called a Christian mystic if he were alive now. He possessed that peculiar power of making clothes facts and principles of Christianity in its own magic and etherealized light. It is the mind of a poet, an artist, or a musician. Many of the facts connected with St. John were glorified by St. John until they were beauty and power of expression in descriptive poetry. His mental characteristics reveal itself in all that St. John did and said. Smyrna was a seaport of Asia Minor, a populous, wealthy and cultivated in Greek arts, manners and customs. Among other distinctions it claimed to be the birthplace of Homer, and built a magnificent temple in honor of his name. Here and there are indications that the people were religious, thoughtful and interested in religious matters. They were familiar with the usages and manners of Greece, and understood full well the meaning of crown as used by St. John. To them it conveyed a definite idea. It meant victory as the reward of a religious life. Among the Romans a crown was worn for courage and the results of courage and power. Among the Greeks, a crown was bestowed, not for courage, but for victory. It was not confined to warfare alone, but to victory in any sphere. The successful soldier was entitled to his crown. The great orator might win a crown. The great thinker might win a crown. How are we to measure such a notion applicable to the present order of things? In this way, by emphasizing the fact that life is a conflict and a victory won by the victor. Youth is hopeful, cheerful, enthusiastic and carefree. Manhood is full of toil, thought and work. It is the age of reason, of study, and of realization. Old age is sweetened, elevated and inspired by the natural order of events. Youth rushes into the conflict, manhood stops and thinks; old age uses the facts of life as they come to elevate his past experience. Youth lives in the future, manhood in the present, and old age in the past. Youth is like the morning with blooming flowers and singing birds. Manhood is like the moon with its heat and calm. Old age is like the evening with its floating clouds, its softening lights, its lengthy shadows and its after-glow."

First Christian Church.

A number of strangers worshiped at this church yesterday morning and entered heartily into all the services. The introductory services were led by Rev. F. J. London, of DeLand, Fla., who is in the city, having his eyes treated by Dr. Calhoun.

The subject of the morning discussion by Dr. Williamson was "How May We See God's Glory?" In substance the speaker said:

"Every work ought to glorify its creator. If it does not 'glorify' it is its rightful epithet. Moses is magnified in every electric light; Da Vinci lives in his 'Last Supper'; Phidias in his majestic statues; Watt is glorified in every breath of the steam engine; Effie lives in his lofty tower, and American genius is magnified as Ferris revolves in our admiration and thought with every revolution of his mighty wheel. The earth is vocal with the praises of its Maker. Niagara thunders it; Tullahoma echoes it; the sea, with its 'many voices' murmurs it; and the gentle zephyr whispers it. It is manifest in the breath of the violet; it is sung from the throat of every robin; it is seen in 'evening's sunset glow,' and comes to us looking in radiance over the eastern hills with the breath of every new morning. Truly has the poet said, who swept the chords of his harmonious lyre with a master's hand, echoed our sentiment when he writes, 'The heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament showeth His handiwork.' Man's highest mission on earth is to glorify God. How can we best do this? Jesus has the answer. He said for us when He said: 'Herein is My Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit; so shall ye be My disciples.'"

"Our business is to bear fruit. This we can do if we abide in the vine. Christ is the vine. We must be in it. Leaves of promise are not enough. The withered fig tree, on the page of sacred history, forever stands a blasted monument to hypocrisy. Christ expects fruit. He demands it. In the exhortation, 'Remember Lot's wife,' Christ has memorialized disobedience and the pillar of salt on Shinar's plains stand for years a monument of warning to those who 'looked back' when their faces should have been set like flint towards the mountain of deliverance."

"Christ's mission was to save men. He came to seek and save them. He glorified His Father by the fidelity with which He discharged His duty. If any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of His. The spirit of Christ is manifested by the fruits of the spirit of our lives. These are love, joy, peace, long suffering, patience, gentleness, meekness, faith, trust, and hope. There is no law, Christianity and selfishness are diametrically opposed. The Jewish rabble and the rough soldiers wanted their money and spat upon the Christ, reviling Him and saying, 'Little didst thou know that He saved others by not saying Himself from the cross. He saved His life that He might save His enemies.'"

"I have seen the tree clothed with the rich foliage of promise. It bore, however, nothing but leaves. It is a hollow mockery to the hungry traveler. I have seen the withered and barren tree through whose unyielding force it was only fit for the fire. I have seen the fruitful tree, bowed to the very earth with its golden harvest. I thank God we have such men and women in our church today. They are loaded down with their love for Christ and His work. They are glorifying God. They are the fruit bearers in His vineyard. Sinner, don't you want to become such a 'Christ'?"

At the conclusion three came forward, two to take membership, and one to make the 'good confession.'

FELL FROM A HOUSETOP.

Mr. Thomas Peters, Jr., Body Bruised by an Accidental Fall.

Mr. Thomas Peters, Jr., will probably be kept indoors for several days as the result of an accident which occurred to him on Saturday.

Mr. Peters was on the roof of his house superintending some work to which he desired to give his personal supervision. He was looking after this closely when he attempted to step from one place to another. In some way his foot slipped, and before he regained his balance, Mr. Peters was precipitated to the ground. His leg was badly bruised, and though no bones were broken, he will be kept to the house for quite a while. While his injuries are lucky, not at all serious, they are very painful.

How Jolly!

Who said that? The answer is as prompt as the question. The dear chap who has checked the rheumatism with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, unequalled as well for dyspepsia, liver complaint, inactivity of the bowels or kidneys, nervousness, lack of vitality, appetite or sleep. Use the great tonic and you will be ultimately happy if not afflicted.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Palmer Pease, a Negro Preacher, Tries This Method of Suicide.

HE IS SUFFERING TERRIBLE PAIN

And It Is by No Means Certain That He Will Recover—Mrs. Hicken Nursing Him to Health Again.

Palmer Pease, a negro preacher who is now confined in Fulton county jail on a charge of forgery, made a desperate and almost successful attempt at suicide last week.

Pease has been in jail for some time past and it is claimed that he forged a check of Swift & Allen and tried to get the check cashed by Nick Holmes, the Broad street shoemaker.

On last Tuesday Pease complained of a pain in his back and asked for some turpentine with which to rub it. He was given the turpentine and no further attention was given him until next morning when the negro was found to be in the most intense agony.

He told the jailer that he had swallowed a pint of turpentine, and that he had expected to kill himself. The county physician was summoned hastily and applied his skill to save the man. The negro, since that time, has been suffering tortures. It has been and is still very doubtful whether or not he will recover.

Pease, as soon as it was found that he was sick, was removed from his cell to one of the rooms on the first floor of the jail. He was seen yesterday by a constitution reporter and freely told the story of his attempt to end his existence. He said:

"Well, it was this way, boss. I was arrested on the 10th day of July and ever since that time I have been thinking what a hard time I had to get along in this world. You see one of my brothers is in prison for life. He is Gus Pease, who killed a man at Nick's place. My other brother, Jim Pease, was killed by Bill Guber, and my family has had a very hard time of it. I have been arrested a lot of times. It seems as if I can't get out of jail one time before I am arrested again. I got to thinking over all these things and concluded that I would leave Fulton county by killing myself."

"Last Tuesday I told the boys I had a bad pain in the back and asked them to run for me some turpentine. They got me some, and pretty soon after I had put it into a tin cup—I asked them to get me some more of it. I did this four times and by that time I had the cup which holds a pint full. Then I drank it. It didn't hurt me until soon next morning, but it has been nearly killing me ever since."

The negro, as he lay upon his back, was a pitiful looking sight. His head and body are covered with sores and are bandaged up. His feet are swollen to nearly twice their natural size, and his sufferings are intense. He whines and groans, and it seems to be an impossibility to make him comfortable.

The female prisoners of the jail wait on the negro and do everything in their power to make him comfortable. Mrs. Hicken, who is in the prison, charged with cheating and swindling, has a room almost directly across the hall from the one in which the negro lies, and she has been very attentive to his wants. She has done much to alleviate his sufferings, and whatever else she may be she surely is a tender-hearted woman. Pease said that she had been as kind to him as could be. He also spoke of the kindness shown him by other white female prisoners.

It is the opinion of all who see the negro that he should be removed to the hospital, where he could receive proper care and attention.

The Skill and Knowledge

Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known have enabled the California Fig Syrup Company to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy, Syrup of Figs, as the most effective and universal laxative. For sale by all druggists.

Rockies and Beyond.

The Union Pacific railway has a very complete illustrated publication of 175 pages, including a full page descriptive of leading points of interest in and beyond the Rocky mountains, furnished free on application or mailed to any address on receipt of six cents stamp, paid by J. Edgar, general agent Union Pacific railway, 213 North Fourth street, St. Louis.

K. of P. special train leaves Atlanta via Southern Railway at 12 noon August 26th. Pullman sleepers and day coaches through to Washington without change. Round trip tickets \$17.50 now on sale. Apply ticket office No. 10 Kimball House. aug 23-24-25-26-27-28

Mornings—Beecham's pills with a drink of water.

"THE HEAVENLY TWINS."

A One-Dollar Book for Fifty Cents.

Or one of the most popular novels of the day at half price. Owing to the repeated orders for this new and popular book the publishers have issued a paper edition of 500 copies.

Mr. John M. Miller will place on sale Monday morning 1,000 copies. Mail orders filled at 50 cents. Address all orders to John M. Miller, agent, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. June 2-3m.

Line from Atlanta to Washington is the Southern Railway (Piedmont Air-Line). Pullman Vestibule train leaves Atlanta daily 12 noon. Fast mail with Pullman sleepers and day coaches leaves Atlanta 9 p. m. daily. Round trip tickets \$17.50. Apply No. 10 Kimball House ticket office. aug 23-24-25-26-27-28

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room moulding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

Water Cure Sanitarium

Is permanently located in Griffin, Ga., to receive and treat all invalids. Send postage stamp for circular.

DR. J. M. ARMSTRONG, Proprietor, March 12, 1894.

Characteristics of Hood's Sarsaparilla: The largest sale, the most merit, the greatest cures. Try it, and realize its benefits.

K. of P. special train leaves Atlanta via Southern Railway at 12 noon August 26th. Pullman sleepers and day coaches through to Washington without change. Round trip tickets \$17.50 now on sale. Apply ticket office No. 10 Kimball House. aug 23-24-25-26-27-28

Receiver's Sale.

By order of the court in the case of Franklin et al. v. D. C. Loeb, bids will be received for the stock in my hands as receiver in said case. Bids can be made for the whole or part. Bids will be received up to August 29th.

MAX KUTZ, Receiver.

Aug 23 to 29

Executor's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY. By virtue of an order of the court of ordinary of said county, granted at the August term, 1894, will be sold before the courthouse door of said county, on the first Tuesday in September, 1894, within the legal hours of sale, the following property of Emily A. Rogers, to-wit: Twenty-two (22) shares of the stock of the Capital City Bank. Sold for the purpose of paying debts and distribution. Terms cash. D. A. BEATIE, Executor. aug 13-20-27, sep 3-10m

IVORY SOAP

IT FLOATS

IS NOT LOST IN THE TUB.

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STERLING SILVER Belt Pins!

No Lady can afford to be without one. If you are not already provided come at once and make your selection. We also have a complete line of

SILVER BELTS

—AND—

Silver Novelties!

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31 Whitehall St.

For Rent or Lease

To an acceptable tenant, my former residence corner of Rawson and Windsor streets.

The location is one of the very best in the city, close in and yet away from the noise and dust of the business thoroughfares.

The house and grounds are large and overlook the entire city. Apply at 445 Peachtree street or at No. 12 West Alabama street.

WILLIAM L. SCRUGGS.

sat sun mon p l r m

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Insurance in force, \$50,000,000

Death losses paid, 3,000,000

Assets over, 2,000,000

Surplus over, 1,000,000

New business, more than \$2,000,000 a month.

Our Renewable Term Policies are especially adapted to these hard times. Compare these with the rates you are now paying for your insurance.

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10-Year 15-Year 20-Year

21.....\$10.00 \$11.16 \$12.31

22....." 11.16 12.31 13.46

23....." 12.31 13.46 14.61

24....." 13.46 14.61 15.76

School Suits

AND

Knee Pants

WITH

Double Seats

AND

Knees.

Suits from \$2 up to \$7.50.

Knee Pants 50c to \$1.50.

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Full line ready for your inspection.

Pure Silk Windsor Ties 15c each, regular 25c value.

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ONE PRICE OUTFITTERS,

3 WHITEHALL ST.

Tuesday and Wednesday, August 28th and 29th. Matinee Wednesday.

DE GIVE'S THEATRES

THE GRAND.

America's Favorite,

Comedienne

Bessie Bonehill

In W. R. Seely's Musical Comedy,

PLAYMATES

New songs, new dances, new specialties. The most magnificent costumes ever seen in farce comedy.

Usual prices 25 cents to \$1. Reserved seats at the new box office at the Grand.

Thursday and Friday, August 30th and 31st. Matinee, Friday at 2:30 o'clock.

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PRESENTING HIS SUCCESS,

Sport McAllister,

ONE OF THE 400.

—With the—

ORIGINAL LIVING PICTURES.

From Empire Theater, London. Prices as usual. Seats at new box office in arcade of Grand.

aug 28-sun, tue, wed, sat.

MILLER'S

Fall Hat

Is now on sale. Like all Hats designed by Mr. Miller, it is strikingly stylish. It's the hat for young men, and older ones, too, who like to dress well. It's taking right from the start.

A. O. M. GAY & SON,

Sole Agents.

EDUCATION.

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Mrs. Gen'l J. E. B. STUART, Principal. The next session, of nine months, opens September 12, 1894. Full corps of teachers, every advantage and terms reasonable. Apply for catalogue to the principal. aug 1-15t-eod.

University School.

Petersburg, Va., the thirtieth annual session of this school for boys begins October 1st. Thorough preparation for University of Virginia, United States Military and Naval academies, leading Engineering schools and colleges. For catalogue, address W. Gordon McCabe, Headmaster, July 4-10 eod.

NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND.

Collegiate and preparatory school for girls. Regular and election courses. Music and art specialties conducted by school sisters of Notre Dame, Emma, near Baltimore. aug 1-30t-eod.

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Classical, scientific and special courses. Music and art. Printed forms sent to schools training pupils for entrance by certificate. Address Chambersburg, Pa. aug 11-30t-sat-mon-wed.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, MD.

Collegiate and preparatory school. 10th Session begins 10th September. President, THOMAS FELL, PH. D., LL. D. July 15-mon to thur fri.

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A Good Clothing Store.

DOES THREE THINGS FOR ITS CUSTOMERS.

- 1.—It saves him from mistakes in the selection of Clothes, Hats and Furnishings.
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- 3.—It insures him the lowest prices possible. In all these many years we've been in business we've aimed to make ours a "Good Clothing Store." Some people tell us we have succeeded.

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38 Whitehall.

EDUCATIONAL.

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An institution for higher education of girls and young women. Thorough collegiate course in classics, mathematics, English and sciences. Unsurpassed advantages in art, elocution and modern languages. School of music a special feature—piano, vocal and string—presided over by noted conservatory teachers. New buildings and equipment. Preparatory and kindergarten departments annexed. Faculty of twenty-two teachers. Boarding department ideally complete, select to exclusiveness, and limited to fifty students. College thrown open for inspection of visitors after August 28th. Session opens September 3d. Application for admission in any department received at New place from August 20th.

For catalogue and particulars, apply, by correspondence or in person, to MISS LEONORA BECK, President. aug 14-6w, sun, mon, tue, thur.

WARD SEMINARY for Young Ladies.

Ocean Sep. 2d. Unexcelled climate, location, buildings, equipment and health record. Music, Art, Literature, Languages, Physical Culture, Lectures. Blue Catalog. J. D. BLANTON, Pres., Nashville, Tenn. June 12-20t-mon wed fri

THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY,

Washington, D. C.

The preparatory school opens September 24th, the Columbian college opens September 24th, the medical school opens October 1st, the dental school opens October 1st, the Corcoran scientific school opens October 2d, the law school opens October 3d, the school of graduate studies opens October 4th.

For catalogue giving full information concerning these several schools address: ROBERT H. MARTIN, Secretary. aug 25-1m.

NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY,

Coleman C. J. Wright, B. S., A. M., Cornwall, N. Y. July 24-30t

ROCKVILLE ACADEMY, ROCKVILLE, Md.

Home school for boys. Prepares for college. Instruction broad and thorough. Music, art, elocution and

WASHINGTON SEMINARY.

Prepares young ladies for Vassar and other leading colleges. Special preparation for Vassar under a full graduate of that college. Full classical and literary course. Instruction broad and thorough. Music, art, elocution and

KINDERGARTEN

departments under best instructors. Berlit's method of modern languages, with thorough drill in grammar and translation. Real progress and thorough scholarship the aim of this institution. Next session opens September 3d.

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Gwin Seminary.

Girls and Young Ladies.

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Opening September 10th.

147 Ivy St. D. W. GWIN, LL.D. aug 9 till sep 15

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TULLAHOMA, TENNESSEE.

Ninth year. A home for boys and young men. School now open for students. Address: Mrs. S. W. WOOLWINE, Principal. aug 19-24t.

Hunter's School for Boys,

COLLEGE PREPARATORY.

709 North Broad, Atlanta. Fall term September 3d, to December 23d. Hours 8:30 to 1:30. Special classes afternoon and evening. aug 3-2m.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

By order of the Board of Education examinations will be held in the high school buildings on Friday, August 31st, beginning at 9 o'clock a. m. At this time all pupils applying for admission to the high schools, either those not regularly promoted, or those desiring admission to the high school grades, will be examined.

No other examination will be given until the classes are organized.

W. F. SLATON, Superintendent. August 24, 1894.

WASHINGTON & LEE UNIVERSITY,

Academic: Law,

